

INFORMATION PAPER

SUBJECT: Transformation Training Impact at USARHAW

1. General. In support of the U.S. Army -Hawaii Transformation Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) I was asked to identify the training impact of the current units stationed in Hawaii, estimate the training impact after transformation of the 2nd Brigade, 25th ID (L) to a Stryker Brigade Combat Team (SBCT), and compare the "before and after" results. The Army Training and Testing Area Carrying Capacity (ATTACC) methodology was the tool used to accomplish these tasks, as it had been used previously in support of the U.S. Army - Alaska and Fort Polk Transformation EIS.

2. Discussion.

- a. A list of reference materials is at Enclosure 1.
- **b.** Worksheets and graphs containing unit MIMs calculations and totals are at Enclosure 2.
- c. The ATTACC Methodology quantifies the impacts of vehicles (Training Impact Factors) and training events (Event Severity Factors) in relation to a standard vehicle (M1A1 Tank) and event (Armor Battalion FTX). The result is a Maneuver Impact Mile (MIM). These factors were developed jointly with observer-controllers (O/C) at both CONUS Combat Training Centers. These factors were then linked to the (HQDA) Battalion Level Training Model (BLTM), which quantifies how many annual miles a specific vehicle in a specific unit will travel in specific training events. As a result, tables in the ATTACC Training Model (ATM) show the number of annual MIMs for almost all Army units.
- **d.** Using the ATM tables, I calculated the annual MIMs for current $2^{\rm nd}$ Brigade, (8700) and the remaining 25 ID (L) units (40,200). Of those 40,200 MIMS, 15,500 belong to the Engineer Battalion (Cbt Hvy). A more thorough analysis of the Engineer Battalion's specific training events and training locations may reduce that number in both current

and future estimates. Additionally, I estimated the training impact for Army National Guard, Army Reserve and Marine Corps units that train in Hawaii. The current estimated total training impact for units training in Hawaii is 51,000 MIMs.

e. I reviewed the standard training records provided by the Range Facility Management Support System v. 3.5 (RFMSS) Training Utilization Reports. I reviewed these reports for the infantry battalions. I also discussed training locations with the Range Operations staff, using their training area maps. This helped identify specific training locations. As a result I allocated the MIMs as follows:

East Range 11,680 Schofield Bks 16,740 Dillingham 1710 Kahuku 7210 Pohakuloa (PTA)13,660

- Estimating future MIMs for a Transformed 2nd Brigade required several adjustments to the ATTACC Training Impact Factors, which measure the vehicle portion of the training load. In our previous analyses we gave the Stryker a Vehicle Severity Factor (VSF) of 0.86, equivalent to a M2 Bradley Infantry Fighting Vehicle. After reviewing the Light Armored Vehicle (LAV) Impact Studies (Ayers, et.al.) conducted in Yakima and Schofield Barracks, and discussing it with one of the authors and ATTACC Team member (A. Anderson) we concluded the Stryker vehicle severity more closely resembled that of a M113A3. The M113A3 VSF is 0.65. Not wanting to make a radical change, we adjusted the Stryker VSF to the midpoint, 0.75. We had also previously given the Stryker a Vehicle Off-road Factor (VOF) of 0.9, equivalent to a Bradley and the M113A3. discussions with the USARPAC and USARHAW staff we concluded that the many limitations to off-road maneuver in Hawaii training areas would reduce the Stryker VOF to 0.6, equivalent to a HMMWV. This reduction in two vehicle impact factors reduced the total Stryker brigade training load (MIMs) by 20%.
- **g.** The Stryker Brigade annual MIMs are $\underline{116,900}$ and the remainder of the 25 ID(L) units are $\underline{36,900}$ MIMs. The majority of the increase in the Stryker Brigade comes from the 3 transformed infantry battalions and the new RSTA Squadron. The total predicted training impact for

transformed units training in Hawaii is <u>155,900</u> MIMs. This is a three-fold increase over current training impact.

h. The next step in this process is the distribution of future Transformed training impact over Hawaii training lands. At the request of USARPAC and USARHAW staffs we included as available maneuver area the proposed 23,000 acre land purchase adjacent to PTA. After a discussion with the Transformation Office staff on a very preliminary Stryker Brigade training strategy, I was able to understand where platoon, company and battalion "unopposed" and force-on-force training would occur. Brigade size training will occur at one of the Combat Training Centers. As a result I allocated the MIMs as follows:

East Range 19,145
Schofield Bks 25,855 Note 1.
Dillingham 4335
Kahuku 13,770
Pohakuloa(PTA) 30,931
Keamuku 61,862

Note 1. Schofield Bks includes the proposed South Range land purchase.

3. Conclusions. Through the use of the ATTACC Methodology and the process described in the previous paragraphs, we predict two significant increases in training impact, measured in MIMs, as a result of the Transformation of USARHAW forces. We predict the overall training impact to increase 3 times. We predict the training impact on the island of Hawaii (PTA + the proposed land purchase) to increase 7 times. As Stryker tactical and training doctrines emerge, we may find that a significant portion of the Stryker training is dismounted infantry training, which would reduce the training impact.

Enclosure 1 (References)

TC 25-1, Training Land, 21 June 2001.

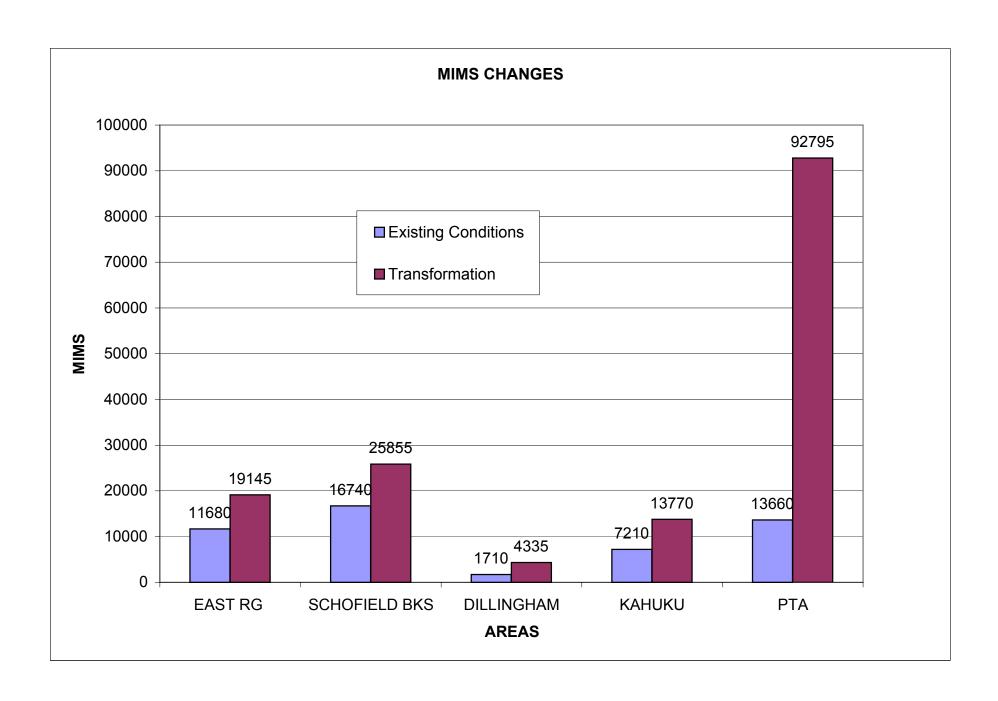
U.S. Army Training and Testing Area Carrying Capacity (ATTACC) Handbook, Version 1.1, March 1999.

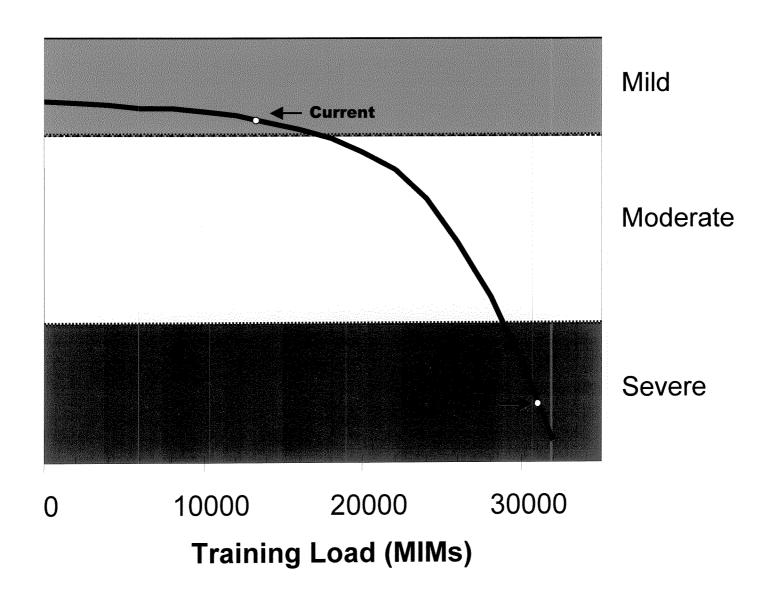
ATTACC Training Model, MIMs by UIC, July 1998.

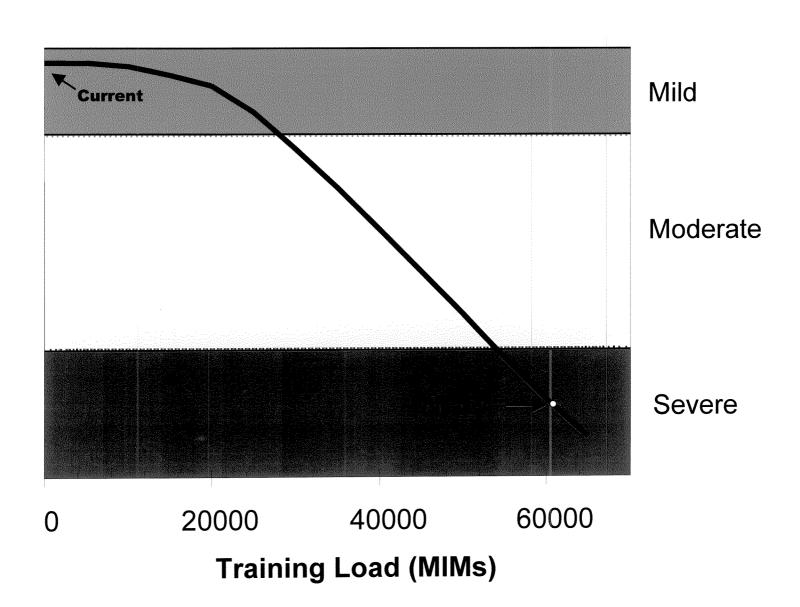
Material provided by USARHAW staff, May 2002.

Organizational charts and vehicle densities.

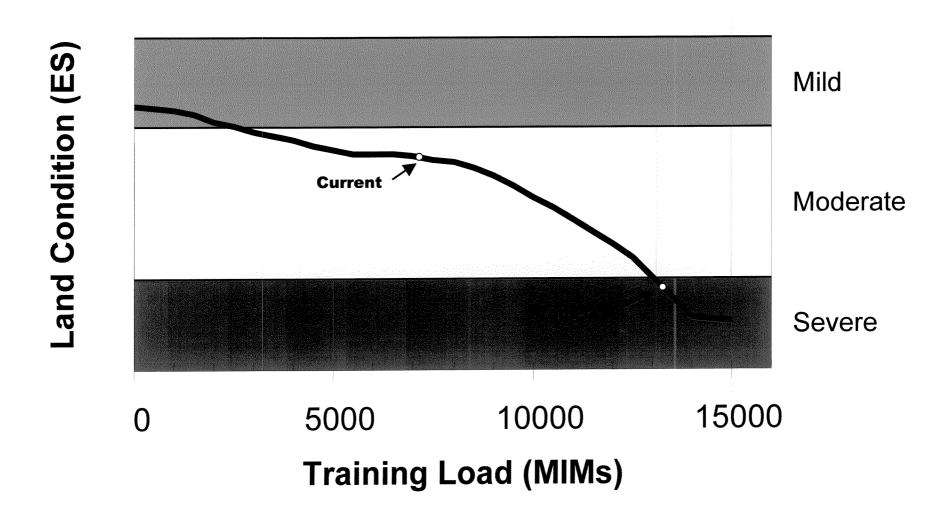
RFMSS 3.5 Training Utilization Reports, Sept. 2001 Sept. 2002



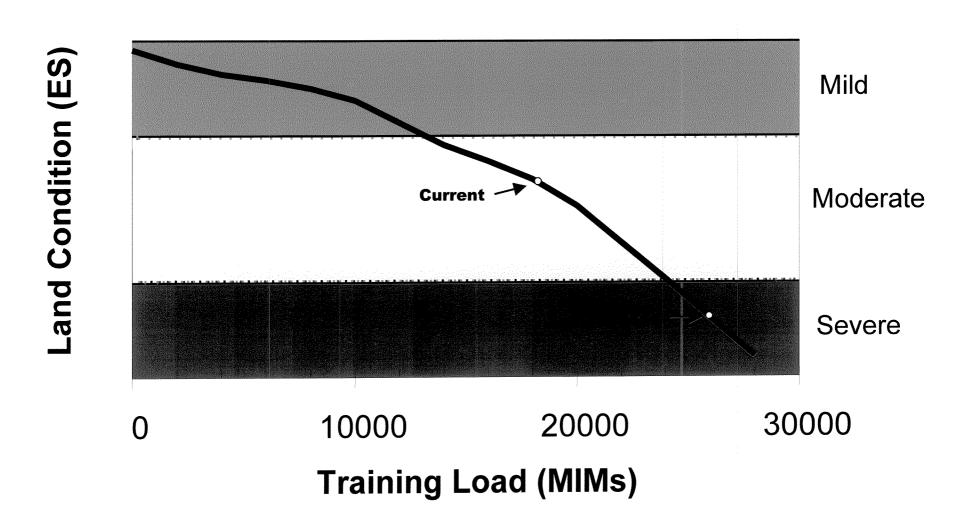


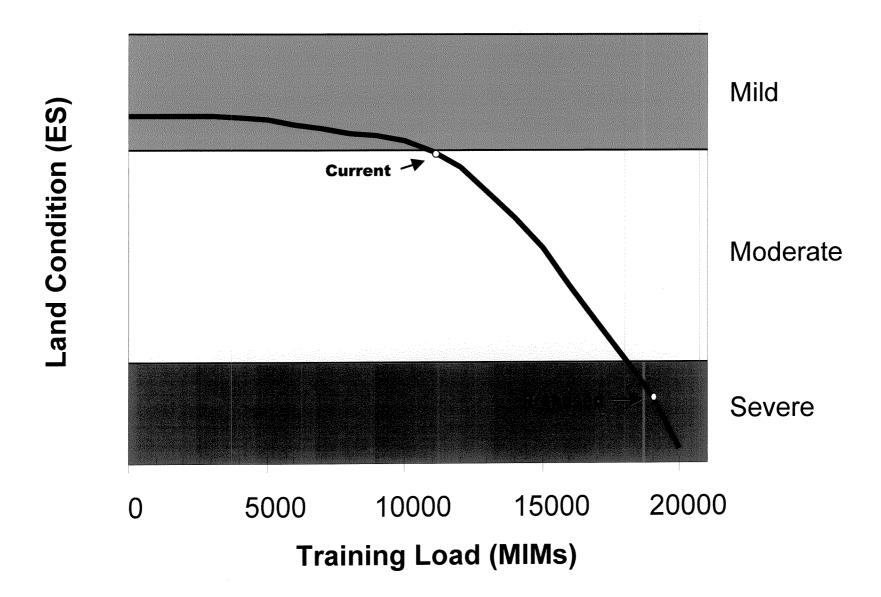


Kahuku



Schofield





Dillingham

